

S 12342

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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SURVIVAL HOPES RAISED

One of Mr. Dennis's findings raised hopes that the ivory bill would survive. Ornithologists have long attributed the species' decline to the disappearance of hardwood forests, where the ivory bill fed on the larva of wood-boring beetles.

Mr. Dennis, however, discovered that the ivory bill also fed on insects in pine slashings, indicating that the bird might be adapting to the changed environment.

Harry Goodwin, chief of the office of endangered species of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, has asked timberland owners in the Big Thicket to help preserve the ivory bill.

Although there has been a campaign to make the Big Thicket a national park, Mr. Goodwin said that he was not asking that the Government acquire the land.

Mr. Goodwin is, however, asking timberland owners to rotate their cuttings of pines so there always will be a supply of branches to feed on. The lumbermen are also being asked to leave pockets of cypress in deep swamp, which are uneconomical to cut anyway, and to leave some of the older trees standing in other areas for nesting.

In addition, Mr. Goodwin said, the East Texas Wildlife Federation has promised to patrol 100,000 acres it controls in the Big Thicket to prevent shooting of the ivory bills. Federal law provides for a maximum penalty of \$500 in fine, 60 days in jail or both for injuring an ivory bill.

[From the Kountze (Tex.) News, Aug. 24, 1967]

THEY HAVE RUINED OUR RIVER (By Gordon Baxter)

The river stinks, and the river is black, and the river is vile, and is polluted. The paper mill can furnish you with chemical evidence that the water it is discharging back into the river after using it in its plant is actually more pure than the river itself. There is absolutely nothing harmful in the water, nothing toxic.

This may be true. It may be chemically pure, but it is nasty for recreation and for families who go there to swim, to ski, to camp, and come home sick from the river. Where the fishermen used to spend their quiet hours there is the stench of chemically polluted waters and the white bellies of floating dead fish.

It is obvious that the paper mill, which has been known to furnish airplane transportation for successful political candidates, is callous about what they are doing to the river, and up to now they seem to be immune to any sort of action to make them stop what they are doing to the Neches river.

They also deny that they are harming the river.

So let me not accuse the paper mill, or attack them, for they've weathered many accusations and attacks in the past. They can wait out the periodic flurries of protests, pay minor fines, they have time, money and influence on their side; they can outlast any do-gooder.

So let me make a different kind of an appeal to those men who are responsible. I know these men to be the responsible and decent fellows, intelligent plant managers, but they may be doing a reckless and irresponsible and permanently damaging thing to their community.

May I ask you to take a long, second, serious look at the damage you may be doing to the community of the people you are living with? Think back to the example of the big lumber companies a generation ago. They moved into the virgin forest of yellow pine and stripped it. Recklessly laid the countryside bare until one day they realized they had literally cut off their own sawmills at the roots. Then the lumber people took a re-

verse attitude about the resources they once despoiled. They are now the greatest advocates of reforestation and preventing forest fires. Now the lumber barons are doing the most to keep green the same lands that their forefathers laid bare with reckless cutting.

Now a day of reckoning is bound to come when the water users will be economically forced to take a responsible attitude toward the river and streams that they are ruining. That is what I now ask you to do, for I do not think anything else will move you.

In the name of every kid flashing by in the sun on water skis, in the name of every old gentleman spending his peaceful days fishing in the shade of a willow, of every family whose picnic you have driven from the banks, of every cell of your community life who respects and enjoys the magazines printed on your paper, please take up your obligation, spend the necessary money, to correct this ever increasing pollution of the streams.

Don't just read this and be aggravated with me, offer some new alibi, or hunt for some way to "get Baxter." I know you have outlasted all campaigns to stop the river pollution. I feel like a small neighborhood dog barking at the wheels of a big truck. I know, and the truck knows, that I wouldn't know what to do with it if I caught it. Think instead of the Boy Scouts, those clean kids who used to canoe from Dam B down to Beaumont each summer. This year they came out at the Evadale bridge on the Neches river. We all know why. And that's such a needless shame.

CRITICISM OF SENATE ACTION ON EXPORT-IMPORT BILL

Mr. McGEE, Mr. President, the Des Moines Tribune, in an editorial published on August 16, observed that action born of frustration is frequently senseless and self-defeating. The Iowa newspaper made this observation in commenting upon the Senate's recent amendments to the Export-Import Bank measure. The editorial is a criticism well pointed at our action. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MYOPIA ON TRADE

The U.S. Senate gave a classic demonstration of cutting off the nose to spite the face last week in its action on the bill to extend the life of the Export-Import Bank. The U.S. could lose millions—and, possibly billions—of dollars worth of trade as a result of restrictions written into the measure.

The Export-Import Bank provides loans and credit guarantees to promote trade with the U.S. Under one of the Senate-approved amendments, the Export-Import Bank would be barred from guaranteeing or participating in the extension of credit to any country "the government of which is furnishing goods or supplies" to North Vietnam. A separate amendment, aimed specifically at the proposal of the Fiat Co. to build an automobile plant in the Soviet Union, prohibits the bank from providing a \$50 million credit for the planned purchase of U.S. machine tools for the project.

The amendment barring loans to countries trading with North Vietnam covers trade of any kind, including non-strategic materials. At least 20 free-world nations conducted some trade with North Vietnam last year, including Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Norway, Great Britain, Japan and India. This trade totalled only \$12 million, much of it of non-military character.

The Senate amendment makes this minis-

cule trade with North Vietnam mandatory grounds for the Export-Import Bank to deny financing for the purchase of hundreds of millions of dollars of U.S. products by the 20 free-world countries involved. The amendment could also prevent the U.S. from extending credits to a number of Communist countries, even when such credits would advance this country's interests by encouraging independence from Moscow.

The amendment, introduced by Senator Harry Byrd, Jr., (Dem., Va.), is so vaguely worded no one is sure whether it applies only to countries where the government itself sells the product to North Vietnam or to countries having non-government trade with North Vietnam as well. Repeated efforts to get Byrd to explain his amendment showed he was as confused as other members of the Senate about its meaning.

There is no doubt, however, that the amendment aimed at the Fiat Co. project would effectively prevent the U.S. from participating in the Soviet auto deal. This would not mean the end of the plan to build the Soviet automobile factory. The Fiat Co. is expected to make its machine tool purchases elsewhere; Great Britain, France, West Germany and Japan are among countries that can supply the tools. The effect of the Senate amendment would be solely to deny U.S. business the chance to make a substantial sale abroad.

The Senate vote on the Export-Import Bank restrictions are a reflection of the frustrations growing out of the Vietnam war. Action born of frustration is frequently senseless and self-defeating, and the Senate action on the Export-Import Bank bill is a good example of this. The Administration already has ample discretionary authority to control credit to Communist countries to safeguard U.S. interests. It already has demonstrated the effectiveness of diplomatic pressure in cutting free-world trade to North Vietnam to a trickle.

The U.S. should be encouraging efforts of the Communist world to plow resources into peaceful development. As Defense Secretary Robert McNamara told a Senate committee, "I cannot imagine anything I would rather have Russia apply its resources to than the production of automobiles. . . . Initially the Russians will have several hundred millions of their own resources tied up in it, and, within five or ten years, they will have tied up several billion dollars, that is several billion dollars of Soviet resources that will not be facing us in military equipment some place in the world."

The House should refuse to go along with the Senate's irresponsible amendments to the Export-Import Bank bill that will do more harm to this country than to the Communist countries.

WHO IS WILFRED BURCHETT?

Mr. DODD, Mr. President, many American newspapers have in recent months published articles originating in North Vietnam by Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett.

Some newspapers have made it clear that Mr. Burchett represents a Communist viewpoint, that he is regular correspondent for the far-left weekly, the National Guardian, and that he is unwelcome in his native country.

Other newspapers, however, give their readers no information about Mr. Burchett, leading them to believe that he is, in fact, a reasonable and responsible reporter and commentator.

At last a detailed analysis of the career of Wilfred Burchett has been prepared by a man who has known him over a period of many years, a fellow Australian, and

have the enrolled children benefited, she says, but so have their parents and the volunteers who aided the project. Their classmates, too, stand to gain by having the opportunity to advance in their studies at a more rapid rate, since the teacher will not have to concentrate to uplifting a minority of her charges. In the end, the entire community benefits, says Mrs. Fehlberg.

I ask unanimous consent that Mrs. Fehlberg's letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WORLAND, WYO.,
August 21, 1967.

Senator GALE MCGEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MCGEE: I would like to recommend that the Head Start programs be continued. I sincerely believe that the widespread good the program does far outweighs any expenditure needed to keep the program in progress. Dropping the program now would certainly be a step backwards in our fight to improve the sub-culture of poverty in our country.

I am speaking as a teacher of the Head Start program for eight months, as a former teacher in the public school system, as a volunteer social worker with the boys from the Wyoming State Industrial Institute, and as the wife of a teacher in the public school system.

The program was invaluable to the children who participated. They can, for the most part, start in the first grade with an even start with other children and thus will not be potential first grade drop-outs as has been the case with many brothers and sisters from the same families. They were not drop-outs because of low mentality but rather due to their lack of vocabulary, either no or a limited knowledge of the English language, iron deficiency, lack of experiences in everyday living which would provide stimuli for observation and question asking, a lack of understanding of how to cope with and adapt to their own environment, lack of social skills with their peers, and a lack of physical skills for their own age group. It was a real thrill to see the progress made in these areas by these deserving little Americans.

The program not only helped the children but also helped the parents who acquired an awareness of the value of education. They took on a new hope by the teachers visiting them not as officials but as friends (and we were being accepted as friends at the end of the program). They began to participate actively in the program as volunteers and, in many instances, began to assume roles of responsible community citizenship.

The aides went back to their sub-culture with a new perspective. They saw that many went onto college with very limited finances and that many had gained their college education by hard work and sacrifice. Thus they saw hope of higher education for their families. They took pride in attending classes in college for the in-service training and in socializing with the other workers.

The community has gained by having healthy attitudes planted in the many homes which were reached. All the first-graders in town will benefit as the first grade teachers can take the whole class forward at a more rapid pace by not having to spend time to bring these Head Start children up with the rest of the class. If these children have a happy, successful experience in the first grade they will be much less likely to become candidates for the Wyoming State Industrial School.

The Head Start program is not a cure-all, but it will surely go a long way in overcoming the many ills caused by poverty. The program will be far more effective if the eight months program can be started in the fall rather than the first of January. Therefore, I surely hope something can be done to get the grant through and the funds available to begin the program for this next year at least by the first of October.

Sincerely,

MARY TULLY FEHLBERG.

IVORY BILL WOODPECKER'S APPEARANCE IN BIG THICKET OF TEXAS; S. 4 PASSAGE NEEDED

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I was glad to note that the New York Times and Washington Post this Sunday had picked up the announcement of the discovery of the Ivory Bill Woodpecker's existence in Texas' Big Thicket. This has been exciting news for Texans, to whom the Ivory Bill has long been a subject of speculation and even of legend.

This discovery of a bird long feared extinct in the Big Thicket points up to the Nation the unique character of this area in Texas, which contains many rare and seldom-seen species of wildlife and vegetation. It becomes especially significant in view of the appearance last week of an article in the Kountze News of Hardin County, lying in the thicket area, which describes the kind of despoilation which is occurring in the area, as in this case of the Neches River flowing through the Big Thicket. The article written by Gordon Baxter pleads for an end of the emptying of wastes into the river, on economic grounds as well as those of public concern.

Time after time, pleas for its preservation have been made by the residents and the devoted visitors of this area, including in their number Justice William O. Douglas who made his plea in the recently published book, "Farewell to Texas." Yet the danger remains that the voluntary cooperation of the many landowners and timber owners of the area will not forever keep this valuable forest and its inhabitants from destruction. I have introduced S. 4, the Big Thicket National Park bill, to preserve the diminishing forests of the Big Thicket, which contain such disappearing species as the endangered Ivory Bill Woodpecker. I urge the passage of this bill which would save the natural growth and the inhabitants of the Big Thicket for future generations of Americans to enjoy, and to study.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the articles from the Sunday, August 27, New York Times, "Ivory-Billed Woodpecker, Feared Extinct, Sighted," and the Sunday, August 27, Washington Post, "Ivory Woodpecker Is Spotted in Texas," and the column from the Kountze, Tex., News, by Gordon Baxter, "They Have Ruined Our River," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 27, 1967]

"IVORY" WOODPECKER IS SPOTTED IN TEXAS
Discovery of the ivory-billed woodpecker, considered extinct by most ornithologists, in

the big thicket country of East Texas was announced yesterday by Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall.

Reports of ivory-bills in five other states will be investigated, Udall said. The hunts will be concentrated along the Congaree River in South Carolina, the Apalachicola River in Florida, the Tombigbee River in Alabama and Mississippi and the Altamaha River in Georgia.

The ivory-bill is America's largest woodpecker, larger than a crow, with shiny black and white plumage, scarlet crest and long ivory bill.

Sighting in the big thicket area were traced down by John V. Dennis, an ornithologist working under contract for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 27, 1967]
IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER, FEARED EXTINCT, SIGHTED

(By Robert H. Phelps)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Ivory-billed woodpeckers—spectacular red, white and black birds of the Southern swamplands that ornithologists had long feared extinct—have been found in Texas.

Three pairs of the 20-inch birds—as big as crows—have been sighted in the Neches River Valley in the Big Thicket country of eastern Texas by John V. Dennis of Leesburg, Va., America's leading expert on woodpeckers.

Mr. Dennis, who searched for the woodpeckers under a contract with the Interior Department, estimated on the basis of his study and reports from amateurs that there are five to 10 pairs of the birds in the Big Thicket.

The last previous confirmed sighting of an ivory bill, America's largest woodpecker, was of one bird on the Chipola River in Florida in 1950.

Since then there have been occasional reports of ivory bills, but ornithologists have dismissed the sightings as misidentifications of pileated woodpeckers, somewhat similar birds quite common in the woodlands.

Now, Mr. Dennis said, the reports of the amateur birdwatchers cannot be so easily brushed aside as phony.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said that reports of ivory bill's survival would be investigated along the Congaree River in South Carolina, along the Apalachicola River in Florida, along the Tombigbee River in Alabama and Mississippi and along the Altamaha River in Georgia.

Mr. Dennis saw his first ivory bill in the Big Thicket early last December, about a week after his field study began. He was alone, walking through a cypress swamp, when he spotted the bird on a tree only 50 or 60 feet away.

Mr. Dennis was carrying his seven-power binoculars, so he had no difficulty in identifying the bird as an ivory bill, with its shiny black and white plumage and long ivory bill. Male birds wear a brilliant scarlet crest.

The Interior Department expressed the hope that curious persons would not try to find the ivory bill, and for that reason the exact spot of the sightings was not disclosed.

Mr. Dennis said, however, that the chance of an average person seeing the birds was "almost zero" even if he were given specific directions. The birds live in the deep swamp, he explained, are wary and are "nomadic—they don't stay put."

With all his expertise Mr. Dennis saw no nests. Nor did he take any pictures.

Mr. Dennis would not speculate on the possibility of preventing the ivory bill from becoming extinct. He said it would be a mistake to believe that there were fewer ivory bills than the approximately 40 whooping cranes known to exist.